

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO474 polypeptide. In particular, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO474 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 through 270 of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:468). Optionally, the PRO474 polypeptide is obtained or is obtainable by expressing the polypeptide encoded by the cDNA insert of the vector deposited on May 14, 1998 with the ATCC as DNA56045-1380.

78. PRO1031

Applicants have identified a cDNA clone that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with IL-17, wherein the polypeptide is designated in the present application as "PRO1031".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1031 polypeptide. In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA encoding the PRO1031 polypeptide having amino acid residues 1 through 180 of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:470), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid sequence, and remains stably bound to it under at least moderate, and optionally, under high stringency conditions. The isolated nucleic acid sequence may comprise the cDNA insert of the vector deposited on May 14, 1998 with the ATCC as DNA59294-1381 which includes the nucleotide sequence encoding PRO1031.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1031 polypeptide. In particular, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1031 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 through 180 of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:470). Optionally, the PRO1031 polypeptide is obtained or is obtainable by expressing the polypeptide encoded by the cDNA insert of the vector deposited on May 14, 1998 with the ATCC as DNA59294-1381.

79. PRO938

Applicants have identified a cDNA clone that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity to protein disulfide isomerase, wherein the polypeptide is designated in the present application as "PRO938".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO938 polypeptide. In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA encoding the PRO938 polypeptide having amino acid residues 1 to 349 of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:472), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid sequence, and remains stably bound to it under at least moderate, and optionally, under high stringency conditions. In other aspects, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA encoding the PRO938 polypeptide having amino acid residues about 23 to 349 of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:472) or amino acid 1 or about 23 to X of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:472), where X is any amino acid from 186 to 195 of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:472), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid sequence, and remains stably bound to it under at least moderate, and optionally, under high stringency conditions. The isolated nucleic acid sequence may comprise the cDNA insert of the DNA56433-1406 vector deposited on May 12, 1998, as ATCC Accession No. 209857 which includes the nucleotide sequence encoding PRO938.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO938 polypeptide. In particular, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO938 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 349 of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:472). Additional embodiments of the

present invention are directed to PRO938 polypeptides comprising amino acids about 23 to 349 of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:472) or amino acid 1 or about 23 to X of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:472), where X is any amino acid from 186 to 195 of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:472). Optionally, the PRO938 polypeptide is obtained or is obtainable by expressing the polypeptide encoded by the cDNA insert of the DNA56433-1406 vector deposited on May 12, 1998, as ATCC Accession No. 209857.

80. PRO1082

Applicants have identified a cDNA clone that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with a lectin-like oxidized LDL receptor, wherein the polypeptide is designated in the present application as "PRO1082".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1082 polypeptide. In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA encoding the PRO1082 polypeptide having amino acid residues 1 through 201 of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:477), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid sequence, and remains stably bound to it under at least moderate, and optionally, under high stringency conditions. The isolated nucleic acid sequence may comprise the cDNA insert of the vector deposited on May 14, 1998 with the ATCC as DNA53912-1457 which includes the nucleotide sequence encoding PRO1082.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1082 polypeptide. In particular, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1082 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 through 201 of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:477). An additional embodiment of the present invention is directed to an isolated domain of a PRO1082 polypeptide, excluding the transmembrane domain. Optionally, the PRO1082 polypeptide is obtained or is obtainable by expressing the polypeptide encoded by the cDNA insert of the vector deposited on May 14, 1998 with the ATCC as DNA53912-1457.

81. PRO1083

Applicants have identified a cDNA clone that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with a 7TM receptor, latrophilin-related protein 1, and a macrophage restricted cell surface glycoprotein, wherein the polypeptide is designated in the present application as "PRO1083".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1083 polypeptide. In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA encoding the PRO1083 polypeptide having amino acid residues 1 through 693 of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:483), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid sequence, and remains stably bound to it under at least moderate, and optionally, under high stringency conditions. The isolated nucleic acid sequence may comprise the cDNA insert of the vector deposited on May 12, 1998 with the ATCC as DNA50921-1458 which includes the nucleotide sequence encoding PRO1083.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1083 polypeptide. In particular, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1083 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 through 693 of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:483). An additional embodiment

of the present invention is directed to an isolated extracellular domain of a PRO1083 polypeptide. Optionally, the PRO1083 polypeptide is obtained or is obtainable by expressing the polypeptide encoded by the cDNA insert of the vector deposited on May 12, 1998 with the ATCC as DNA50921-1458.

In another embodiment, the invention provides an expressed sequence tag (EST) designated herein as DNA24256 which comprises the nucleotide sequence of Figure 205 (SEQ ID NO:484).

82. PRO200

The objects of this invention, as defined generally *supra*, are achieved at least in part by the provision of a novel polypeptide, VEGF-E also herein designated PRO200, (SEQ ID NO:488) and the nucleic acid encoding therefor, SEQ ID NO:487, residues 259 through 1293.

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a VEGF-E polypeptide. In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA encoding the VEGF-E polypeptide having amino acid residues 1 through 345 of Figure 207 (SEQ ID NO:488), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid sequence, and remains stably bound to it under low stringency conditions. In another embodiment, variants are provided wherein the VEGF-E nucleic acid has single or multiple deletions, substitutions, insertions, truncations or combinations thereof.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated VEGF-E polypeptide. In particular, the invention provides an isolated native sequence VEGF-E polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 through 345 of Figure 207 (SEQ ID NO:488). In another embodiment, variants are provided wherein the VEGF-E polypeptide has single or multiple deletions, substitutions, insertions, truncations or combinations thereof.

In yet further embodiments, the present invention is directed to compositions useful for treating indications where proliferation, survival and/or differentiation of cells is desired, comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a VEGF-E polypeptide hereof in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The invention further includes associated embodiments of VEGF-E such as modified VEGF-E polypeptides and modified variants which have the same biological applications as VEGF-E, and pharmaceutical compositions incorporating same. Inhibitors of VEGF-E are also provided.

83. PRO285 and PRO286

Applicants have identified two novel cDNA clones that encode novel human Toll polypeptides, designated in the present application as PRO285 (encoded by DNA40021-1154) and PRO286 (encoded by DNA42663-1154).

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO285 polypeptide having amino acid residues 27 to 839 of Figure 209 (SEQ ID NO:496); or (b) to a DNA molecule encoding a PRO286 polypeptide having amino acid residues 27 to 825 of Figure 211 (SEQ ID NO:498) or (c) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a) or (b). The complementary DNA molecule preferably remains stably bound to such encoding nucleic acid sequence under